

They belong to the patriot no less than the philanthropist. They involve future prosperity and national greatness. The mischief done by disease is not to be measured by the number of deaths. That is the least part of the result. The paralyzing influence upon emigration, and the natural increase of population, is sufficiently disastrous; but the real and lasting injury lies in the deterioration of race, in the seeds of disease transmitted to future generations, in the degeneracy and decay which are seldom detected till the evil is irreparable."

List of Diseases Reportable by Law—

Anthrax	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Beri-beri	Paratyphoid fever
Botulism	Pellagra
Chickenpox	Plague
Cholera, Asiatic	Pneumonia (lobar)
Coccidioidal granuloma	Psittacosis
Dengue	Rabies (animal)
Diphtheria	Rabies (human)
Dysentery (amebic)	Relapsing fever
Dysentery (bacillary)	Rocky Mountain spotted
Encephalitis (epidemic)	(or tick) fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet fever
Flukes	Septic sore throat
Food poisoning	(epidemic)
German measles	Smallpox
Glanders	Syphilis*
Gonococcus infection*	Tetanus
Hookworm	Trachoma
Influenza	Trichinosis
Jaundice (infectious)	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Tularemia
Malaria	Typhoid fever
Measles	Typhus fever
Meningitis (meningococcic)	Undulant (Malta) fever
Meningitis (cerebrospinal)	Whooping cough
Mumps	Yellow fever

Quarantinable Diseases—

Cerebrospinal meningitis	Poliomyelitis
(epidemic)	Scarlet fever
Cholera Asiatic	Smallpox
Diphtheria	Typhoid fever
Encephalitis (epidemic)	Typhus fever
Leprosy	Yellow fever
Plague	

Raw Milk Versus Heated Milk.—In several California communities recently, considerable attention has been drawn to local ordinances which would require that all milk be pasteurized unless produced under the supervision of medical milk commissions. The need for the pasteurization of general milk supplies has been recognized so generally that there is little room for argument against the general policy of pasteurization.

The United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., has recently produced a bulletin entitled, "Do Children Who Drink Raw Milk Thrive Better Than Children Who Drink Heated Milk?" a copy of which is sent on application. The bulletin contains a report of a survey of 3,700 children in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, Missouri, Oregon, and Washington. The detailed information as obtained from mothers of children relative to diet, health histories, and the heights and weights of the children as determined by actual measurements at the time of this survey were tabulated and studied. The ages of the children ranged from ten months to six years. The final conclusion of this survey is that the growth-promoting capacity of heated milk plus the supplementary diet received by the average American child of ten months to six years is not measurably less than the growth-promoting capacity of raw milk plus the supplementary diet received by the average American child of ten months to six years. . . .

* Reported by office number. Name and address not required.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA *

By CHARLES B. PINKHAM, M.D.
Secretary-Treasurer

State Board Examiners 1933 Report.—The January, 1933, report rendered to His Excellency, Governor James Rolph, Jr., by the California Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, referring to the Board of Medical Examiners, states that the efforts of said board have "proven an effective barrier in curbing the activities of medical fakers and untrained and incompetent practitioners, who prey upon the gullible public, reaping a big harvest and at the same time leaving a trail of suffering and misery in their wake. The operations of this board have been highly successful not only in curbing the medical racketeers, but in keeping the standards of the medical profession upon a high plane. As a result of the vigilance and untiring efforts of the members and representatives of the board, many of these racketeers are now serving prison terms in California, while countless others have fled to other states to evade prosecution. However, the chief accomplishment in this regard has been to prevent many of this type of swindlers from other states coming to California. Outstanding among the swindlers whose operations have been curbed by the board in the last year have been the eyesight racketeers, whose promise of restoring vision has netted them in excess of \$30,000. Operations of peddlers who dispose of fake radium drops and inexpensive electric belts for fabulous sums have also been curbed and fake cancer cures exposed. Investigations by the board also disclosed that many hospital executives were negligent in checking the credentials of self-styled doctors whom they employed, thus resulting in several cases of fakers being given responsible positions in these institutions. In addition the board has continued to vigilantly guard against renewal of operations of fake medical schools and diploma mills and recently exposed one of these institutions in San Francisco. A study of the operations of the board for the past year would indicate that the supply of fakers, like the supply of victims, is endless. New crops appear as fast as the old one is harvested or as quickly as one group of racketeers are imprisoned or forced to leave the state. Hundreds of persons are bilked out of their last dollar by charlatans and sometimes this represents the savings of a lifetime. . . ."

The following bulletin was received from the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association:

"There is being widely distributed an announcement of the Illinois College of Physicians and Surgeons, 20 North Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, which includes the following statement:

"Courses offered and requirements for graduation are class 'A' requirements."

"Inasmuch as the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association is the only body which has ever rated medical schools as class A, it is clearly implied that the above named school conforms to the standards prescribed by this Council. Such an inference, however, is wholly unwarranted. The above institution is conducted by a group of chiropractors and does not even remotely approach the standards of a class A medical school.

"You are apprized of these facts in order that you may be able intelligently to advise those of your students who may be about to choose medicine as a career."

* The office addresses of the California State Board of Medical Examiners are printed in the roster on advertising page 6.

"Dr. John H. Graves, president of the State Board of Public Health, yesterday was appointed medical director of the State Industrial Accident Commission and State Compensation Insurance Fund" (San Francisco *Examiner*, February 3, 1933).

According to reports, Charles F. Aycock, sentenced in the United States District Court of Los Angeles on Tuesday, April 5, 1932, to a term of eighteen months in the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, has lost his appeal. Aycock is said to have formerly operated the Aycock Medical Institute, Los Angeles, and extensively advertised Aycock's Tubercleicide. (Previous entries, June, 1928; April, 1929; January, 1931.)

Reports relate that on February 7, 1932, in the San Francisco Municipal Court, H. K. Dombalian pleaded guilty to a violation of the Medical Practice Act and was given a thirty-day sentence, suspended on condition that he no further violate the Medical Practice Act. He is said to be a student in a local Naturopathic School.

Reports relate that Jeannette Gray was on January 12 found guilty in the courts of Los Angeles of violation of the Medical Practice Act and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or serve twenty-five days in the city jail, sentence being suspended for six months.

Volume 85, No. 4429, California Decisions, published February 9, 1933, under the heading of "Minutes," shows "Howson vs. Board of Medical Examiners: By the Court—Appellant's petition to have the above entitled cause heard and determined by this Court after judgment in the District Court of Appeals of the First Appellate District, Division 1, is denied." This decision finally disposes of Doctor Howson's appeal from the judgment of the board rendered July 8, 1931, suspending his license to practice in this state for a period of one year. (Previous entry, July, 1931.)

S. B. Hunnerwell was reported to have been found guilty of violation of the Medical Practice Act in Los Angeles, February 1, 1932, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or serve fifty days in the city jail. Sentence was suspended.

Mrs. Ann Johnson on January 24 pleaded guilty in the courts of Los Angeles to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to serve sixty days in the county jail, sentence being suspended.

Reports relate that Maurice S. Kellogg was on January 24 found guilty in the courts of Los Angeles of violation of the Medical Practice Act and committed to jail. It is also reported that two counts of possession of fictitious narcotic prescriptions were filed against him. He is said to have a previous narcotic record.

Reports relate that on January 31 J. E. Matson pleaded guilty in the courts of Los Angeles on a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and to serve sixty days in the city jail. Jail sentence suspended and fine paid.

Perchance other medical examining boards in the United States are not as careful as is California in checking up on the records of those seeking to practice, judging from the following article printed some time since in *Medical Economics*: "Possibly you can't fool all of the public all of the time, but here is the story of a layman who posed as a physician and fooled the public and part of the profession for seven years. During that time he

"Acted as assistant to a professor in a school of medicine; took a full-time position as physician with a Chicago health institute; opened an office in Chicago; was house physician in a department store; opened a sanitarium in Cleveland; took a medical post with the Pennsylvania Railroad, another with the Bethlehem Mines Hospital; won a commission in the Army Medical Reserve Corps; filled a vacancy in a United States Marine Hospital; was ship surgeon on a steamer; ended up as a physician in a school for the feeble-minded.

"The fraud was worked by taking the name of a real physician, and writing for a duplicate medical certificate. When a case puzzled him he called in a consultant.

"He is now held by Philadelphia police."

Reports relate that Richard J. Morrison, M. D., on January 24, 1933, in the Police Court of Santa Monica pleaded guilty to six counts of a narcotic charge and was sentenced to 180 days on each count, sentence being suspended and he being placed on probation for three years.

Frederick Flores, San Bernardino Junior College student, against whom a murder charge was dismissed Monday when a misdemeanor charge of violating the State Medical Practice Act was filed in Justice Court, was released on \$500 bond yesterday. Flores had been held in the county jail since October 6, when Mrs. Cripiano Ayala died at the county hospital, following an alleged illegal operation . . . (San Bernardino *Telegram*, January 26, 1933).

Records show that on February 9 Eugene Rinaldo was found guilty in the courts of Los Angeles on a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and on February 16 was said to have been sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 or in default to serve seventy-five days in the city jail. Defendant gave notice of appeal and appeal bond was fixed at \$500. (Previous entries, September and December, 1928; February and September, 1929; September and December, 1930; June, 1931; July and December, 1932.)

On February 14 in the Justice Court of San Diego, F. A. Sagstetter, operating the "Triclast Clinic" in said city, pleaded guilty to a violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, the fine being suspended on condition that he not again violate the provisions of the Medical Practice Act.

"Dr. John M. Carter, physician, 1055 Washington Street, was booked by federal agents at the city prison last night for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act. They allege he has been illegally dispensing narcotics to patients" (San Francisco *Examiner*, February 9, 1933.)

"Investigation of witch-doctor complaints against Mrs. Anna Cerrito, 440 Ellsworth Street, spread yesterday to Oakland, Fresno, and Sacramento. Thousands of dollars were said to have been collected by the woman, who claimed to dispel 'evil spirits.' Further sensations in the case, revealed exclusively in the *Chronicle* Sunday, were expected, as Dr. C. B. Pinkham of the State Medical Board and Special Agent J. W. Davidson continued their inquiry. Mrs. Cerrito is out on bail, pending trial for practicing medicine without a license, after Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Calónico, 112 Winfield Street, reported they paid \$688 for 'charms,' including old horseshoes guaranteed to 'drive out the devil,' bits of red flannel underwear cut in the shape of roses and similar material designed to cure their sick daughter. In the Oakland case Mrs. Cerrito is said to have received \$5,000 for worthless bits of cast-off material, which her 'clients' were told would bring the sick child back to health" (San Francisco *Chronicle*, January 30, 1933).